

WEEKLY RATE OF ADVERTISING.									
A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines in unspaced type, or about seventy-five words.									
One insertion	1.00	1.15	2.50	4.00	6.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
Two months	2.00	2.30	5.00	8.00	12.00	20.00	30.00	50.00	100.00
Three months	3.00	3.45	7.50	12.00	20.00	32.00	50.00	80.00	150.00
One year	12.00	15.00	24.00	40.00	60.00	100.00	150.00	250.00	500.00

AUGUST.

BY GEORGE W. SEARS.

The fruit is turning on the orchard trees.
The golden roses are ready for the boughs.
The vine is with drooping head.
Beside her soul to the robes her.

The mountains slope to the level plain.
With dark green mantle of cypress leaves,
The grain is sown in the sunless shades.
The sun is gone again.

I sit by the fire of Pine alone,
Hiding and dreaming the hours away.
The wrinkles deeper, the hair more gray,
And life a drearer monotone.

Then when I loitered years ago,
I sat by the fire of Mendon mere,
What sights and sounds do I see and hear
As the stream rolls by endles flow?

A mountain valley that stretches far,
A league to the right, a league on the left,
A scene of beauty, a scene of gloom,
The time-worn scenes of team and roar.

A long procession of mountain spurs,
With points abutting upon the stream;
A fish-hawk calling with angry scream
Above the larches and alders green.

A heron wading the quiet pools;
A heron wading the quiet pools;
A cock-purse drooping upon his fox;
And trout and minnows in swimming schools.

Over rock and boulder and silver sand
The river is murmuring soft and low,
And the water is clear, and the water is known—
A song I never shall understand.

And now, as of yore, the woods are rife
With mystic names of sylvan sounds,
And over the hills are eager hours,
And a red deer running to win his life.

As well as to patter rhyme
As was ever written,
As ring and blatter at earthly courts,
Or trim our souls to the venial time.

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME LI.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

NUMBER 22

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISEES.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged ten cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Special notices fifteen cents a line for the first insertion, and ten cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

Marriage and death notices inserted gratuitously.

Editorial notices extend it to annual advertisers who strictly confine their own business, and advertisers occupying more space than can be conveniently accommodated in the columns of the legitimate business of the contracting parties, will be charged for extra, at our published rates.

THE LONG EXPECTED ROSECRANS LETTER.

A Full Statement of the General's Views.
He is a Long Way in Advance of His Party—Outline of a Platform for a New Departure.

Special Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.

COLUMBUS, August 35.—General Rosecrans' letter declining the nomination for Governor of Ohio by the Democracy, was received here this evening. The following is a full and correct copy of the letter:

"SACRAMENTO, Aug. 8, 1869.

"Gentlemen.—On my arrival in this city, yesterday, from Monterey, I met Hon. Sam'l Butterworth and Judge McHolland presented me your letter and very friendly notes from Senators Thurman and Cassier, announcing my unanimous nomination by the Democracy of Ohio as their candidate for Governor in the pending electoral canvass for State officers, and I have carefully read and considered them.

"I have been greatly interested with Governor

Hayt, who takes great interest in the con-

sideration of the evils of false weights, false measures,

and most injurious to all classes, but espe-

cially to those who live by labor.

"The Democracy should assert with renewed

vigor and energy, and a paper currency

in favor of a specie basis, and a paper currency

convertible at par into coin at the will

of the holder, and should take prompt and

efficacious measures to raise our bonds to

where the security they offer, and the interest

they bear, ought to place them, so as to draw

the confidence of the public.

"I undertake to say there would to-day have

been but one organized party in Mississippi

worthy of the name of a party, and that

would have been the Grant party. Our

proposal was not accepted; and what then?

"We came home satisfied with what the Presi-

dent had done for us.

"The other side rejected the proposition.

"Who, then, showed more confidence in the Presi-

dent than we did?"

"I am a long way in advance of his party."

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LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Major Thomas A. Matthews was in the city on Tuesday, but left for Cincinnati on Wednesday morning.

Upset—Colonel J. S. White and James Chandler were upset while driving a buggy in this city on Saturday. We are glad that no bones were broken or other damage done.

Mr. W. W. Richeson, of the Rosemont Academy, has returned to his home in this city and may be found there by any one desiring to see him on business connected with the school.

D. D. Dury & Co. are now receiving a lot of new seasonable goods, including dress goods, French and English chintz, Hamptons, edgings and insertions, kid gloves, handsome black alpacas, &c. Call and see them.

Plenty of clouds have hovered over this city for several days past, but at this writing, Wednesday, not a drop of rain has fallen. Vegetation is parched and the crops are suffering badly.

Tuesday was the hottest day of the season. Shortly after noon the mercury stood at one hundred and one in the shade. At night not a breath of air stirred, but everywhere was close, stifling heat.

Bastardy Case—The case of Mattie Davis, against Wells, continued from the last term of the Mason county Court, is set by agreement of the parties for trial before Judge Sunsell on Wednesday next, September 1st.

Fine Fruit—We are again indebted to Mr. Thomas Calvert for a present of some delicious fruit consisting of grapes and pears—the finest fruit grown, &c. Mr. Calvert grows the finest specimens of these in his orchard and vineyard near this city.

Robbery at Tolleboro—On Saturday night last the store of Henry C. Barkley, at Tolleboro, was forcibly entered and robbed of all the money in the drawer—about \$20—and a large quantity of goods. We have not learned whether there is any clue to the thief or thieves.

Wednesday was another hot day, the thermometer indicating ninety-nine degrees in the shade. Late in the afternoon the clouds gathered thickly and a refreshing breeze for a few moments cooled the atmosphere. A few drops of rain fell, but not enough to be perceptible in the dust. This, Thursday, morning, the sky is overhanging with fleecy clouds, not thick enough to prevent the hot rays of the sun making one most uncomfortable.

The Rain—We have at last been visited by the much wished for rain. In Maysville it commenced on Saturday afternoon and kept up with brief intervals until Monday morning. In Fleming and Lewis the rain poured down in torrents on Saturday afternoon and for a short time on Sunday, but on Sunday night there was a soft, steady rain which lasted for nearly or quite ten hours. When the writer left Salt Lick early on Monday morning, the rain was still falling with every prospect of continuing throughout the day.

Of course the local taxes upon insurance companies come off of the people of Maysville and not off the insurance companies. It is all a mistake to suppose that it is foreign capital that is being taxed. It is but an indirect and not very ingenious scheme for taxing our own citizens. The higher the taxes levied, the higher will be the rates charged for insurance, and all the difference it makes is that our people have to pay much more for security than they would otherwise do. It is probable that the insurance companies make these taxes the pretext for charging rates out of all proportion to the taxes paid.

Col. Charles S. Todd will be the orator at the laying of the corner stone of the monument commemorating Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, which celebration will occur at Put-in-Bay on the anniversary of the great sea fight, the 10th proximo. Col. Todd is one of the survivors of that battle, and also participated in the battles of the Thames and of Moravian Town. He was for some years minister to Russia. The occasion will be very interesting to the survivors of the Perry victory, some of whom live in this county, and among them the venerable General Richard Seward of the Minerva neighborhood. Messrs. Perkins, Lewis, and Davison also participated in the fight.

A Long Branch correspondent writes: "That magnificent four-in-hand double team of dark-brown horses which you see proudly prancing before an elegant open barouche, or dashing along with a phantom-drawn drag, belongs to H. T. Helmhold, Esq., one of the most remarkable men of the day, and, at this moment, the leading druggist of the United States, and the most courageous advertiser in the world. That is Mr. Helmhold himself on the driver's seat, as keenly enjoying the relaxation of the moment as if the cares of business were unknown to him and his incessantly active mind were free from the least consciousness of responsibility. Yet there are few men living whose transactions are as extensive, or, in certain ways, more complicated; but he has his affairs as thoroughly in hand as his horses, and controls them with equal ease and dexterity. It seems scarcely creditable that less than eighteen years ago Mr. Helmhold virtually initiated the plan of business which has brought him fame and fortune, with a cash capital of \$2,000. He spends five times that amount now each week in advertising alone. That is the key-note to the unparalleled triumph by which his exertions have been crowned. Mr. Helmhold advertises in more than half of all the papers published in the United States. His books show current transactions with more than 2,700 of them. He has paid to several of the leading journals as much as fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars for a single insertion of one of his colossal pronouncements. On one occasion—the day the news arrived of the fall of Richmond—he offered the New York *Herald* five thousand dollars for a page of that issue; but the pressure of stirring news was so great as to preclude the possibility of accommodating him. A man that conducts business campaigns on such a scale and with such resources must have a powerful strain of the Napoleonic in his nature. He is fully impressed with the conviction—founded on an unequalled experience—that though his plan costs more at the beginning, it is far the most advantageous in the end. It would be hazardous to forecast the pinnacle of commercial supremacy to which Mr. Helmhold will ultimately attain."

"It has conferred upon me a great blessing, having cured my face and hands of an eruption pronounced incurable by all my physicians," writes Hannah G. Patten, of Cincinnati, about Palmer's Lotion. 25

Police News.—In our last we mentioned that Mary Nash, a colored woman, had been arrested on the charge of murdering her new born child. On Tuesday, 24th inst., the examining trial of the accused was had before Mayor Coons, and she was committed to jail to await the action of the Circuit Court in her case. Julia Davis, the mother of the accused, testified that they reside together in East Maysville, the daughter occupying a room up stairs. She had noticed that she was pregnant, though the accused denied it. On Thursday Mary had complained of cramps in the stomach, was taken sick that night, but declined any assistance from the witness. She came down during the night and went out of doors for a short time and also went out again early on Friday morning, but the witness thought not long enough to go to the river where the child was found. The witness is deaf and did not hear a child cry in Mary's room that night, and does not know that she had a child.

Julia Nash, daughter of the accused, occupied the same room with her mother on Thursday night, and saw a wash tub fall against her. Her mother did not go down stairs that night, but the next morning went down stairs to empty a very necessary article which Donna Julia's husband was supposed to have found under the bed when looking for Don Juan. Saw her empty it. At about nine o'clock saw her mother go to the river bank, but she had nothing in her hand. If her mother had a child during the night witness did not know. Did not know her mother to have been pregnant, and she looked as large as usual on Friday morning. The neighbors did not like her mother.

Lydus Gaskins had noticed that Mary Nash was pregnant and had once remarked to her that she looked very "fat." Mary replied yes, but she would not be that way long, and admitted that she was with child by a white man who had "kept" her. On Friday morning Mary told her that she had not drowned her child. She had seen a fish jump out of the water on shore and had run down to the bank to catch it. Did not acknowledge that she had had a child.

Mrs. McDaniel saw the child in the water and believed it to be Mary Nash's. Told Mary her suspicions and the latter was very much excited. Noticed a change in her appearance. Mary refused to be examined. The child had a mark over the left eye, as though it had received a violent blow. Looked as if it had been born alive and cried.

Dr. Adamson had examined the accused on Saturday evening after her arrest. Was satisfied she had recently had a child. Saw no marks about her of dropsy, of which previous witnesses testifies that Mary had complained. The child had a mark over the left eye, as though it had received a violent blow. Looked as if it had been born alive and cried.

On the 23d, John Kane, colored, struck Daniel Webster, colored, over the scotce with a cane, for which amusement he subscribed \$5 to the school fund, besides dues to the advertising column.

On the same day Thomas Cole was arrested for fast riding, and was fined \$3 and costs. Paid.

On the 24th, Edward Page, colored, was drunk and disorderly, for which he paid \$5 and costs.

The warm weather seems unfavorable for the police officers who have a keen eye to their fees and emoluments. We have but one case to report since our last.

Mike Lally on Friday morning had a quarrel with his mother, during which he abused her and clinched and threw her down, hurting her head. Mrs. Lally complained to Mayor Coons, and Mike was held and fined \$25 and costs. The fine was remitted, his father going on his bond. Mike is not more than seventeen years old. We advise him to keep his temper under better control, or more serious trouble is in store for him in the future.

On the 27th, John J. Wilson, of Ohio, occupied one of the stalls in the market-house without obtaining a license. Mayor Coons fined him \$3 and costs for breach of all proportion to the taxes paid.

On the 28th Robert Kilgore, of Ohio, was drunk and obstructed the public highways with his carcass. He was let off with the light fine of \$2 and costs.

On the 29th, Joseph Wade was drunk and disorderly. He was brought before the mayor on Monday and fined \$3 and costs. He was charged with carrying concealed and deadly weapons, to which he pled guilty and was fined \$50.

On the 30th George and John Sims were considerably uproarious and desirous of whipping everybody that would let them. They were brought before the Mayor on the charge of disturbing the quiet of the denizens of Sheepskin alley, and were fined \$3 and costs, each.

On Sunday night Tim Desmond, junior, had imbibed an undue quantity of fighting whisky—not that made by Pogue, Duke & Co., which has a particularly mollifying influence. He paraded the streets supported by two of his trusty companions, and called loudly on the "best men" of Maysville to "stand up" before him, and he would polish them off. No second rate would do Timothy, but he must have one of the very best men in the place, or he would not soil his dainty fingers or prop his bunch of fingers against his facial development. While he was urging his invitation most vehemently, marshal Johnson stood up before him and asked him to take a walk. Timothy complied and soon found himself entreated by John Grant in the spacious castle erected for the accommodation of such illustrious citizens. On Monday he had an interview with the Mayor, and before its conclusion generously deposited \$3 to the credit of the school fund.

Brutal Outrage.—On the night of Thursday, 19th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, Wm. Beckley, John Maloney and Ed. and John Larkin went to the premises of an old man named Monroe Hedges in the neighboring town of Washington, and took from the adjoining lot two horses and a spring wagon, with which they departed in the direction of Maysville, but stopped to drink at a grocery kept by McCarty in the outskirts of the place. Hedges and his son followed the men, and just as the pursuers reached the grocery, John Larkin called out to his companions to shoot and kill them. All four of the ruffians then rushed out and assailed Hedges and his son with rocks, knocking down the old man, breaking his arm and otherwise brutally injuring him. Young Hedges was also badly beaten with rocks. Mr. Hedges and his son managed to escape from their assailants by taking refuge in the house of Mr. Blackett. In the meantime the four ruffians returned to the house of Hedges and made most outrageous and indecent assaults upon his wife, daughter-in-law and daughter, the last a little girl not more than ten years of age. The women were shamefully abused by language and act. John Larkin swearing that he would take the life of Mrs. Hedges unless she submitted to his licentious embraces. The women resisted and finally escaped to the second floor of the building and locked themselves in. Just at this time Hedges and his son returned home, and one of the brutes

asked the old man what was the matter with him. He replied that he was badly hurt. They asked him if he knew who had hurt him. Fearing that it he betrayed his knowledge that they were the assailants they would murder him, he answered that he could not then certainly tell who had done it. John Larkin then said that the negroes had done it, and to tell whom they were and he would fix them. They then left the house. The next day the men were arrested and tried before Esquire Steele. The above facts were fully proven in the trial. Wm. Beckley, John Maloney, and Ed. Larkin were fined each \$20 and sentenced to ten days imprisonment. John Larkin was fined \$30 and sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment. They are all now in the Maysville jail, where they will be kept until their fines are paid or work them out by breaking rock.

Mr. Hedges will sue the parties for breaking his arm, and the trial will be had at the Maysville Court House before Judge Sunsell on next Tuesday. The women have made affidavits that the men attempted to ravish her. Her mother did not go down stairs that night, but the next morning went down stairs to empty a very necessary article which Donna Julia's husband was supposed to have found under the bed when looking for Don Juan.

George E. Gill prosecuted these men before the examining magistrate, and we learn made a very able speech.

Henry T. Stanton's Readings.—The editor of the Carlisle *Mercury* says: We were present in Thursday evening last at the poetic readings of Maj. H. T. Stanton. The audience was not as large as we would have been pleased to see, but it was one that seemed to enter into the spirit of the poet; and he entered into the spirit of his own lofty, soul-stirring composition. The effect of his reading "was heightened by a noble figure and by pathetic action," but no forced style belittled the living emanations of his inspired mind. Gliding slow, the words came faultless to the ear, filling the whole mind with ineffable delight. He has endeared himself to us by coming in our midst, and rearing in his plain and natural way; his bright and touching poems entitled "The Moneyless Man," "Heart Lessons," "The Fallen," "Charity," and "Midnight Lilt." All of these possess a sentiment worthy to be compared with Byron or Moore. Kentucky can boast that in Stanton she had a poet whose equal is not to be found. He unites with his genius the most splendid gallantry, for which a most enviable name was won by him during the terrible struggle for Southern independence. God bless this noble spirit. He is a child of our own proud State.

Postponement of the Henderson Land Sale.—The proprietor of the land and property embraced in the drawing of the 1st of September next has addressed a note to the managers of the enterprise asking delay until the 25th day of December, 1869, and they have consented to said delay, as may be seen by reference to their notice of postponement in our advertising column.

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The necessity of this course is regretted by the owner of the property, and he has authorized us to say to the public that *most positive* *no further postponement will be made*. It will be seen by the notes addressed to the Commissioners, and their notice of postponement, that the owner of the property does not desire to hold any tickets himself, and asks for more time so as to complete the sale of all the tickets. This should give additional confidence in the scheme, and we repeat what we have often said before, that a more liberal scheme was never offered to the public, and we assure all who have and may hereafter invest in this enterprise that justice and fairness will be fully given. Those who have bought tickets should hold them, as they can also well afford to make some exertions to induce the purchase of tickets by their neighbors in order to make the enterprise a speedy success.

STATE NEWS.

TRIAL for RAPE.—Last Thursday the citizens of Louisa were startled from their quiet and repose by the rumor that six men had been arrested by James Stargill, a constable of Lawrence county, charged by a young girl named Araminta Tiller, living on the Brushy Fork of Bear Creek, with having committed a rape upon her person. The news came to us from the reporter who proceeded to the court house to learn the details of the case. Arriving there found James McSorley, Richard McSorley, Allen Daniels, Andrew Stewart, Joe Smith and Edmund Price in custody of the officers, awaiting the appearance of the Attorney for the Commonwealth. During the recess taken by the court we had an interview with the prosecuting witness. She is rather a modest, good-looking girl, seventeen years of age, and ones accustomed to none but the blushing walls of life. She talked freely in regard to the alleged rape, but the leading questions were propounded to her on the witness stand she gave her replies with great reluctance. And well she might; for the court room was literally packed with a crowd of curious listeners—the boy in his roundabout, the headstrong stripling and the gray-haired father; all eager for the disgusting details. The prosecution, conducted by Messrs. Jake Rice and John Hatcher, relied mainly of course upon the testimony of Miss Lally, who had been a close friend of the Attorney for the Commonwealth. During the recess taken by the court we had an interview with the prosecuting witness. She is rather a modest, good-looking girl, seventeen years of age, and ones accustomed to none but the blushing walls of life. She talked freely in regard to the alleged rape, but the leading questions were propounded to her on the witness stand she gave her replies with great reluctance. 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AGRICULTURE.

(From the County Gentleman.)

CLAY AS A MATERI FOR WHEAT.

As the idea still prevails to a considerable extent, that the greater clover contains a large amount of one of the best fertilizing substances, it must be very exhausting to the soil. I am very glad to be able to condense the following from a recent lecture by Dr. Voelcker, than whom there is no better scientific authority.

In connection with other field experiments, one was undertaken to investigate the causes of the benefits of growing clover, as a manure. It is well known in England that if farmers can succeed in growing a good crop of clover, they are almost certain to get a good growing crop of wheat.

All agricultural matters depend on each other. If we can enable the farmer to produce good crops of clover, we shall place him in the very best position to obtain paying crops of grain. Hence, it is concluded that the clover is a good crop of clover, and the more, is a good crop of clover.

Now, at first sight, nothing seems more contradictory than to say that you can remove a very large quantity of both mineral and organic food from the soil, and yet make it more productive, as in the case of clover. Nevertheless, it is a fact, that the larger the amount of mineral matter you remove in a crop of clover, and the more known of nitrogen that is carried off in a crop of clover, the more the land becomes.

This, it is considered, is a strange chemical anomaly, which cannot be discarded, and which invites investigation—an investigation that has occupied more than ten years. But only during the past season has Dr. Voelcker been able to explain thoroughly the strange anomaly that is manifested in the clover as a most restorative crop for wheat.

The explanation is simple, though puzzling when the chemical points are not understood. In a chemical point of view, clover is the most exhausting crop that can be grown; whilst in a thoroughly practical point of view, it is the most restorative crop, and the best preparation for wheat that can be grown.

The large amount of mineral matter, removed, is stored in a crop of clover, but is given.

On comparing this with what is removed by a crop of wheat, it is found that in a clover crop there are fully three times as much nitrogen matter, and more than six times as much nitrogen removed, as there is in a crop of wheat.

It might be argued that clover, which removes so much nitrogen from the soil, would be most benefited by nitrogenous manures; but the reverse is the case. When the clover is sown, it gathers up, so to speak, the phosphoric acid, and the potash disseminated throughout the soil; and when the land is plowed and the roots left in the surface, they leave, in an available condition, the mineral substances which the wheat plants require.

And, while a large amount of such matter is removed in clover, still the amount rendered available, and left for the succeeding crop of grain, is much greater than the quantity removed in the clover hay.

The accumulation of nitrogen after the growth of clover is also extremely large. Even when the crop is small the amount left in the surface soil amounts to tons; and the larger the clover crop the greater the accumulation of nitrogen.

In experimenting to determine the amount, it was found that wheat was much the best, with the clover being largest, and next to the clover due to the accumulation of nitrogen that the wheat grew so much more luxuriantly.

Another experiment was made to ascertain whether there was more nitrogen left in the soil after the clover was cut twice, than when it was mown once and allowed to go to seed. Generally crops are most exhausting when allowed to go to seed. But in clover we have a remarkable exception to this rule, as it is found that after growing clover for nearly a year, there is more nitrogen removed than the quantity removed in the clover hay.

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THE HOUSEWIFE'S COLUMN.

HEEDLESSNESS.

(From the New York Times.)

Putting an empty wash boiler on the top of a hot stove, and then leisurely proceed to pour a pail of water to put it in, thus running the risk of melting the boiler, and filling the room with a disagreeable odor.

Leaving a hot flat-iron stand on the ironing sheet while folding up a garment, soching the cloth, and injuring the table needlessly.

Leaving a dish of meal on the stove cooking until it burns, and taking a coffee-pot from the centre of a hot stove, so if muddy coffee was a desirable thing. Coffee should be steeped; not violently boiled, and when the pot is filled up it should be taken off the stove and stand a few minutes, a little cold water poured in, and it will settle nicely.

Filling the tea-kettle so full that it will not hold another drop, and when it boils will run over.

BUKES.

The night before you wish to take, break a pint of milk, two teaspoonfuls of good yeast, four eggs, and stir in flour to make a thick batter. Let it rise till morning; then add three cups of butter, one cup of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of nutmeg, mix well, and when the cake is baked, turn it over the top with a knife, and let it cool.

Turn the cake over, and when it is cool, fill it with a custard made of eggs, sugar, and cream.

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